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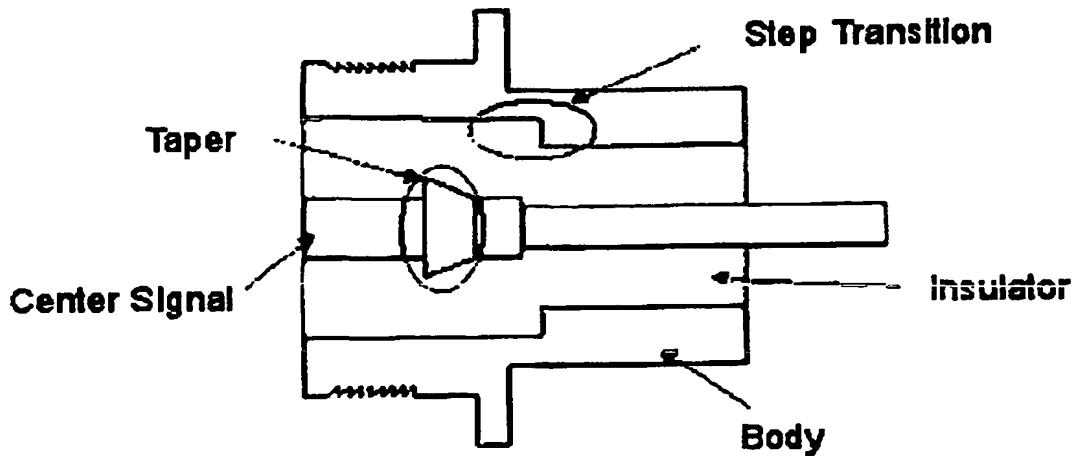
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(54) Title: AN SMA CONNECTOR



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(57) Abstract: The present invention discloses to an SMA connector, a preferable embodiment of which comprises a body acting as ground, a central conductor existing in the inner part of the ground, an insulator with a predetermined dielectric constant existing between the body and the central conductor, a first step transition part formed in the body, a taper formed in the central conductor in order to improve RF characteristics and to fix the central conductor and the insulator, and a second step transition part formed in the central conductor corresponding to the first step transition part to improve RF characteristics.



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## AN SMA CONNECTOR

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to a microwave SMA (superplastic metal alloy) connector.

### PRIOR ART OF THE INVENTION

Recently, owing to the development of communication technology and expansion of communication market, the common frequency bandwidth is using high frequencies more and more. For example, wireless LAN is used at 5.8 GHz and LMDS (Local Multipoint Distribution Service) is used at 24 ~ 25 GHz of K-band, where LMDS is a technique for replacing the existing cable CATV by wireless CATV. In addition, X-band (8~12.5 GHz) and Ku-band (12.5~18GHz), which are used to satellite communication, are appearing nowadays. Accordingly the countries centering on USA, Japan, Europe put spurs to the development of goods that used in high frequency bandwidth. Like this, the development of RF connector becomes important gradually according to the fact that the common frequency bandwidth is becoming higher. While in the existing RF connector production is convenient and production cost is inexpensive because the existing RF connector uses a bar type outer conductor and a bar type dielectric substance, it makes holes be formed at the outer conductor by using the bar captured contact method and disturbs the outer conductor's discontinuity to induce RF

loss. And also a fastening method according to the epoxy insertion among the methods used in a microwave connector is used and it is a method, which makes holes at the side of a connector to insert epoxy and the conductor's thickness should be different for impedance junction and the manufacturing process is becoming complicated more and more and induces the production cost's increase as well as many difficulties in designing 5 microwave SMA connector. Accordingly the necessity to solve such problems and to develop an SMA connector usable in higher bandwidth at the same time is increasing gradually.

Figure 1 shows a male part and a female part of a low frequency JACK type 10 existing RF connector. In this figure, (a) denotes a male part and (b) denotes a female part. There are many differences with a microwave connector in structure. Figure 2 shows a cross section view of the existing microwave connector.

#### **TECHNICAL SUBJECTS OF THE INVENTION TO BE SOLVED**

15 The present invention was invented to solve the above problems of the prior arts and has an object to provide a microwave SMA connector that has an outer conductor having step structure to get the same characteristics at high frequency as at low frequency and makes a PTFE dielectric substance coincide with the outer connector for impedance matching.

20 Another object of the present invention is to provide a technology to simplify the manufacturing process and improve RF performance by using a fastening method using

taper to reduce the RF loss according to the discontinuity of the outer conductor because the invention is more sensitive to the discontinuous part when the frequency becomes higher.

It is other object of the present invention to provide a microwave SMA connector  
5 with broad bandwidth characteristics using multiple step structure in order that dielectric substance coincides with the outer connector for impedance matching according to the connector outer conductor having step structure to get the excellent response characteristics at high frequency.

It is other object of the present invention to provide a microwave SMA connector  
10 with broad bandwidth characteristics using step and slot structure in order that dielectric substance coincides with the outer connector for impedance matching according to the technology using the connector outer conductor having step and slot structure provided to get the excellent response characteristics at high frequency.

It is other object of the present invention to provide a microwave SMA connector,  
15 wherein a slit is inserted into an outer conductor in order that PTFE dielectric substance coincides with the outer connector for impedance matching according to the technology using the connector outer conductor having step structure to get the same response characteristics as at low frequency.

It is other object of the present invention to provide a technique to simplify the  
20 manufacturing process and to improve RF characteristics by a fastening method using the inserted slit for reduction of RF loss caused by the discontinuity at the outer conductor.

It is other object of the present invention to provide a microwave SMA connector in order that PTFE dielectric substance coincides with the outer connector for impedance matching according to the technology operating at the higher frequency by using the connector outer conductor having step structure and by improving the dielectric loss by 5 inserting air layer through the separation of the dielectric substance to get the same characteristics as at low frequency.

It is other object of the present invention to provide a technique to simplify the manufacturing process and improve RF characteristics by a fastening method using the central conductor's diameter change according to the impedance matching between 10 dielectric substance and air layer.

Other objects and benefits of this present invention will become apparent by reading the detailed description of this invention and making reference to the attached drawings.

## 15 SIMPLE EXPLANATION OF DRAWINGS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Figure 1 illustrates a cross section of the existing general low frequency JACK type connector,

Figure 2 illustrates a cross section of the existing general microwave connector,

Figure 3 illustrates a preferred embodiment of a microwave SMA connector 20 according to the present invention,

Figure 4 illustrates a preferred embodiment of a microwave SMA connector

using step structure on its central conductor according to the present invention,

Figure 5 is a graph showing inserted loss and reflected loss of the connector of figure 4,

5 Figure 6 illustrates a preferred embodiment of a microwave SMA connector using slot and step structure at its central conductor according to the present invention,

Figure 7 is a graph showing inserted loss and reflected loss of the connector of figure 6,

Figure 8 illustrates a preferred embodiment of an SMA connector in conductor of which slit is inserted according to the present invention,

10 Figure 9 is a graph showing inserted loss and reflected loss of the connector of figure 8,

Figure 10 illustrates a SWR (standing wave ratio) graph of the connector of figure 8,

15 Figure 11 illustrates a preferred embodiment of an SMA connector, in which air is inserted according to the present invention,

Figure 12 is a graph showing inserted loss and reflected loss of the connector of Figure 11,

Figure 13 illustrates a SWR (standing wave ratio) graph of the connector of Figure 11.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION****< A first preferred embodiment: A microwave SMA connector >**

Hereinafter we explain about a microwave SMA connector having improved RF characteristics according to the present invention with reference to figure 3, which shows  
5 a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

In accordance with the present invention, the characteristic impedance of a microwave SMA connector having improved RF characteristics is obtained by the ratio of the thickness of central conductor i.e. by the ratio of central signal line to the thickness  
10 of insulator.

Therefore it is preferable that characteristic impedance of the connector is designed to be  $50 \Omega$ . It is preferable that the insulator is Teflon and the body and the central conductor are gilded with gold in order to optimize the RF characteristics of the conductor. The body of the connector designed according to the invention plays a role as  
15 ground from the RF characteristics point of view.

In addition, taper fixes dielectric substance i.e. insulator to central conductor and its length has to satisfy the relation of

$$l \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{4} \quad (\text{Equation1})$$

where l is length of the taper, and

20  $\lambda_g$  is wavelength of the highest one of frequencies of that can pass the connector.

In figure 3, the step transition part is used in order to improve RF characteristics and in this embodiment, the characteristic impedance is designed to be  $50 \Omega$  and the distance between step transition part of the body and the step transition part of the central conductor has to satisfy the relation of

5      
$$h \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{10} \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

where  $h$  is the distance between step transition part of the body and step transition part of the central conductor.

In figure 3, the step transition part of the central conductor is the step shape part that begins from the right edge of a taper and is formed by cross section of central conductor. In this embodiment, it is characterized in that cross-section of the taper has 10 ladder form. And also it is characterized in that the step transition part has a unit step structure. There is a conductor at the inner part of the connector according to this invention and insulator surrounds the conductor's circumference and there is a body at the most outer part of it. The step transition parts are formed at the part where the inner 15 part of the body and the central conductor are connected to the taper. A center signal part is connected to the left of the taper.

In this embodiment, it is preferable that the SMA connector is designed so that its characteristic impedance, the inserted loss and the VSWR are to be optimized at cutoff frequency of 12 GHz.

< A second preferred embodiment: A microwave SMA connector using multi-step structure with broad bandwidth response characteristics >

A microwave SMA connector with improved broad bandwidth response characteristics is described with reference to the attached figure 4 illustrating another 5 preferred embodiment of this invention. In the embodiment multi step transition parts are formed differently from a first embodiment. In figure 4 the body has triple step transition parts and the central conductor has also triple step transition parts wherein the central conductor corresponds to the body. In this embodiment it is characterized in that the taper size of this embodiment is smaller than a first embodiment's one. We do not explain 10 about the same part as a first embodiment.

In accordance with the present invention, the characteristic impedance of a microwave SMA connector with improved broad bandwidth response characteristics, is also obtained by the ratio of the thickness of central conductor i.e. central signal line to the thickness of insulator. Therefore it is preferable that the characteristic impedance of 15 the connector manufactured by this invention is to be  $50 \Omega$ . And it is preferable that the insulator is Teflon; the body and the central conductor are to be gilded with gold in order to optimize the RF characteristics according to a conductor.

The two bodies of the connector designed according to the invention plays a role as ground from the RF characteristics point of view. In addition, a taper fixes dielectric 20 substance i.e. insulator to a central conductor and its length has to satisfy equation 1.

The step transition part is used in order to improve RF characteristics. And it is

preferable that the characteristic impedance is designed to be  $50 \Omega$  and the distance between step transition part of the body and step transition part of the central conductor has to satisfy equation 2.

An environment of figure 4 according to the present invention can get  
5 extraordinarily improved RF characteristics compared to the existing structures by  
adjusting the length of each step and optimizing it according to the high frequency in  
order to get characteristic impedance matching and excellent microwave response  
characteristics. In designing this connector many tools can be used, but in this  
embodiment, HFSS 5.6 that is 3D simulation program of Agilent Company can be used  
10 because this simulator is simulation tool to use FEM (finite element method) and  
although it takes longer time compared to other programs, it is very accurate for passive  
elements. Figure 5 shows the simulation results performed about the connector of figure  
4 by using the above software. Figure 5 shows the characteristics that inserted loss of the  
connector is about above -0.24 dB 1 up to 18 GHz and VSWR is maintained in the rate of  
15 about 1.03: 1 up to 18 GHz.

In the microwave bandwidth the response characteristic is apt to be changed at a  
little bit of change. Therefore in development of a microwave connector having broad  
bandwidth response characteristics the RF characteristics is not improved by simply  
inserting a step but by a design technology to optimize a system.

20 Accordingly it is preferable that the SMA connector according to the invention is  
designed so that its characteristic impedance, the inserted loss and the VSWR are to be

optimized at cutoff frequency of 18 GHz.

< A third preferred embodiment: A microwave SMA connector using slot and step structure with broad bandwidth >

5       A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth response characteristics whose RF characteristics was improved is explained with reference to the attached figure  
6.

In accordance with the present invention, the characteristic impedance of a connector whose RF characteristics was improved is obtained by the ratio of the  
10 thickness of central conductor i.e. central signal line to the thickness of insulator. Therefore it is preferable that the characteristic impedance of the connector according to this embodiment is  $50\Omega$  and its insulator is Teflon and the body and the central conductor are gilded with gold in order to optimize the RF characteristics according to conductor.

The two bodies of the connector designed by this invention play role as ground  
15 according to the RF characteristics. In addition, it is preferable that a taper fixes an insulator i.e. dielectric substance to a central conductor and its length satisfies the above equation 1.

A step transition part is used in order to improve RF characteristics and it is preferable that characteristic impedance is designed to be  $50 \Omega$  and the distance between  
20 step transition part of the body and step transition part of the central conductor has to satisfy equation 2.

As shown in figure 6, the connector of this embodiment comprises multi-step having above two steps and a slot to use the differential change of impedance and the extraordinarily improved RF characteristics compared to the connectors having existing structure of this connector appears by optimizing step and slot according to the high  
5 frequency.

It is characterized in that the step transition parts of the body and the central conductor have multi-step structure and slot is formed at the left of taper. And the distance between taper and the step transition part in the central conductor is farther than in other embodiments.

10 Figure 7 shows that the inserted loss of the connector is about above -0.25 dB and the VSWR is maintained in the rate of about 1.03: 1 up to 18 GHz. Its performance is the best of the world in this field.

In the microwave bandwidth the response characteristics is apt to be changed at a little bit of change. Therefore in development of a microwave connector having broad  
15 bandwidth response characteristics the RF characteristics is not improved by simply inserting a step and a slot but by the optimization of each step and slot.

It is preferable that an SMA connector is designed so that its characteristic impedance, the insertion loss and the VSWR are to be optimized at cutoff frequency of 18 GHz.

20

< A fourth preferred embodiment 4: A microwave SMA connector with inserted

slit in conductor >

Hereinafter the Ku-band microwave SMA connector according to the present invention is described with reference to figure 8.

The characteristic impedance of the Ku-band microwave SMA connector  
5 according to the present invention is obtained by the ratio of the thickness of central conductor i.e. central signal line to the thickness of insulator. And it is preferable that the component equipments are designed to have impedance of  $50 \Omega$ , where their power transmission and power loss are the least. And it is preferable that the SMA type connector used in each RF component has impedance of  $50\Omega$  fixedly for impedance  
10 matching too. Accordingly it is preferable that the characteristic impedance is designed as  $50 \Omega$ , an insulator is Teflon whose dielectric coefficient is 2.08, a body and a central conductor are gilded with gold to maximize the RF characteristics according to the conductor.

In figure 8, it is characterized in that the step transition part of the central conductor has a unit step structure (it is possible to use multi-step structure) and a slot is formed but there is no taper differently from other embodiments.

The body of the connector according to this invention plays a role as ground from the RF characteristics point of view. The slit inserted in a conductor fixes a dielectric substance and the central conductor and improves the inserted loss and the  
20 characteristics of VSWR. In addition, the thickness, the depth and the length of the slit should keep the constant value. The step transition part is used in order to improve RF

characteristics.

It is preferable that the characteristic impedance is  $50\Omega$  and the distance between the step transition part of the body and the step transition part of the central conductor keeps constant length.

5        It is preferable that the cutoff frequency of the SMA connector according to the present invention is 18 GHz and the characteristic impedance, the inserted loss and the VSWR are to be optimized at the cutoff frequency. Of the connector in this embodiment, figure 9 shows inserted loss and reflected loss of a connector of the embodiment and figure 10 shows VSWR of the embodiment.

10

< A fifth preferred embodiment: A microwave SMA connector with inserted air between central and outside conductors>

Hereinafter the K-band microwave SMA connector with inserted air according to the present invention is described with reference to figure 11.

15       The characteristic impedance of the K-band microwave SMA connector in accordance with the present invention is obtained by the ratio of the thickness of central conductor i.e. central signal line to the thickness of insulator. It is preferable that the component equipments of RF field are designed to have  $50\Omega$  impedance where the power transmission and power loss is the least. And it is preferable that the characteristic 20 impedance of the connector manufactured according to the present invention is  $50\Omega$  and the insulator is Teflon (dielectric coefficient is 2.08), and the body and the central

conductor are gilded with gold in order to optimize the RF characteristics according to the conductor. And at the place where air layer (dielectric coefficient 1) is inserted between two dielectric substances and Teflon, it is preferable that a diameter of central conductor changes according to the impedance matching and its characteristic impedance 5 is set to  $50\Omega$ .

In figure 11, it is characterized in that the step transition part has a unit step structure (it is possible to use multi-step structure), but it has no taper and air layer is inserted between two dielectric substances and the step transition part contacts with the air layer.

10 The body of the connector manufactured by this invention plays a role as ground from the RF characteristics point of view. The air layer inserted between two dielectric substances fixes a dielectric, central conductor and outer conductor by means of diameter according to the air layer of the central conductor and improves inserted loss and characteristic of VSWR and the fix is made by a diameter according to the air layer part 15 of the central conductor. And the step transition part is used in order to improve RF characteristics. It is preferable that characteristic impedance is  $50\Omega$  and the distance between step transition part of the body and step transition part of the central conductor is fixed to be constant.

It is preferable that the SMA connector according to the present invention is 20 designed so that its characteristic impedance, the insertion loss and the VSWR are to be optimized at cutoff frequency of 26.5 GHz.

Figure 12 shows the graph of inserted loss and reflected loss of a connector according to the present invention and figure 13 shows the graph of VSWR of a connector according to the present invention.

5       The present invention may be modified and embodied in various forms, and it has been described and illustrated herein with reference to a specific embodiment thereof. However, it should be understood that this invention is not limited to the particular form as described above, and that this invention includes all modifications, equivalents and substitutes within the spirits and scope of this invention as defined in the "claims" 10 attached here to.

It is the expected effects of the present invention:

First, in this invention, the production is simple and the production cost is low because bar type outer conductor and bar type dielectric substance of the existing 15 connector are used. And it can minimize the RF loss caused to using the barb captured contact method owing to the step structure of outer conductor and dielectric substance and the dielectric captured contact method using taper.

Second, in this invention, the RF loss caused by using a barb captured contact method through a dielectric captured contact method using inserted slit and the step 20 structure of outer conductor and dielectric substance, can be minimized.

Third, in this invention, the RF loss caused by the barb captured contact method

using structure of outer conductor and dielectric substance and air layer inserted between two dielectric substances can be minimized.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED:**

1. A microwave SMA connector comprising:
  - a body acting as ground;
  - a central conductor existing in the inner part of said body;
  - 5 an insulator with a predetermined dielectric constant existing between said body and said central conductor;
  - a first step transition part formed in said body;
  - a taper formed in said central conductor in order to fix said central conductor and said insulator and to improve RF characteristics; and
  - 10 a second step transition part formed in said central conductor corresponding to said first step transition part to improve RF characteristics.
2. A microwave SMA connector as set forth in claim 1, wherein the length  $l$  of said taper is determined by the relation of  $l \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{4}$ , where  $\lambda_g$  is wavelength of the highest one of frequencies that can pass the conductor.
- 15 3. A microwave SMA connector as set forth in claim 1 or 2, wherein the characteristic impedance of said step transition part is  $50\Omega$ .
4. A microwave SMA connector as set forth in claim 3, wherein the cutoff frequency of said connector is set to have up to 12 GHz bandwidths so that said connector has low loss.
- 20 5. A microwave SMA connector as set forth in claim 4, wherein the characteristic

impedance, the insertion loss and the VSWR of said connector are optimized at said cutoff frequency.

6. A microwave SMA connector as set forth in claim 2, wherein the distance  $h$  between said first step transition part and said second step transition part is

5 determined by the relation of  $h \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{10}$ .

7. A microwave SMA connector as set forth in claim 1, wherein said insulator is Teflon.

8. A microwave SMA connector as set forth in claim 1, wherein said body and said central conductor are gilded with gold.

10 9. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics comprising:

a body acting as ground;

a central conductor existing in the inner part of said body;

an insulator with a predetermined dielectric constant existing between said body and said central conductor;

15 a first step transition part having multi-step structure in said body;

a taper formed in said central conductor to fix said central conductor at said insulator and to improve RF characteristics; and

a second step transition part having multi-step structure formed in said central conductor corresponding to said first step transition part to improve RF characteristics.

10. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 9, wherein the length  $l$  of said taper is determined by the relation of

$l \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{4}$ , where  $\lambda_g$  is wavelength of the highest one of frequencies that can pass

the conductor.

5 11. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 9 or 10, the characteristic impedance of said step transition part is  $50\Omega$ .

12. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 11, wherein the cutoff frequency of said connector is set to have up to 18 GHz bandwidths so that said connector has low loss.

10 13. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 12, wherein the characteristic impedance, the insertion loss and the VSWR of said connector are optimized at said cutoff frequency.

14. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 10, wherein the distance  $h$  between said first step transition part and

15 said second step transition part is determined by the relation of  $h \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{10}$ .

15. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 9, wherein said insulator is Teflon

16. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 9, wherein said body and said central conductor are gilded with gold.

17. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics comprising:

a body acting as ground;

a central conductor existing in the inner part of said body;

an insulator with a predetermined dielectric constant existing between said body and  
5 said central conductor;

a first step transition part having multi-step structure in said body;

a taper formed in said central conductor to fix said central conductor at said insulator  
and to improve RF characteristics;

a second step transition part having multi-step structure formed in said central  
10 conductor corresponding to said first step transition part to improve RF  
characteristics; and

a slot formed in said central conductor.

18. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth

in claim 17, wherein the length  $l$  of said taper is determined by the relation of

15 
$$l \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{4}$$
, where  $\lambda_g$  is wavelength of the highest one of frequencies that can pass

the conductor.

19. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth

in claim 17 or 18, the characteristic impedance of said step transition part is  $50 \Omega$ .

20. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth

20 in claim 19, wherein the cutoff frequency of said connector is set to have up to

18 GHz bandwidths so that said connector has low loss.

21. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 20, wherein the characteristic impedance, the insertion loss and the VSWR of said connector are optimized at said cutoff frequency.

5        22. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 18, wherein the distance  $h$  between said first step transition part and said second step transition part is determined by the relation of  $h \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{10}$ .

23. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 17, wherein said insulator is Teflon

10      24. A microwave SMA connector with broad bandwidth characteristics as set forth in claim 17, wherein said body and said central conductor are gilded with gold.

25. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band comprising:

a body acting as ground;

a central conductor existing in the inner part of said body;

15      an insulator with a predetermined dielectric constant existing between said body and said central conductor;

a first step transition part having multi-step structure in said body;

an inserted slit in said central conductor in order to fix said central conductor to said insulator and to improve inserted loss and VSWR characteristic;

20      a second step transition part having multi-step structure formed in said central

conductor corresponding to said first step transition part to improve RF characteristics; and  
a slot formed in said central conductor.

26. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 25, wherein the

5 length  $l$  of said taper is determined by the relation of  $l \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{4}$ , where  $\lambda_g$  is

wavelength of the highest one of frequencies that can pass the conductor.

27. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 25 or 26, the characteristic impedance of said step transition part is  $50 \Omega$ .

28. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 25, wherein the  
10 cutoff frequency of said connector is set to have up to 18 GHz bandwidths so  
that said connector has low loss.

29. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 26, wherein the  
characteristic impedance, the insertion loss and the VSWR of said connector are  
optimized on said cutoff frequency.

15 30. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 26, wherein the  
distance  $h$  between said first step transition part and said second step transition

⇒ part is determined by the relation of  $h \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{10}$ .

31. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 25, wherein  
said insulator is Teflon.

32. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 25, wherein said body and said central conductor are gilded with gold.
33. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 25, wherein thickness, depth and length of said slit have constant values.
- 5 34. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 25, wherein the step intervals of said first step transition part and said second step transition part are constant.
35. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band comprising:
  - a body acting as ground;
  - 10 a central conductor existing in the inner part of said body;
  - a first step transition part having multi-step structure in said body;
  - a second step transition part having multi-step structure formed in said central conductor corresponding to said first step transition part to improve RF characteristics;
  - 15 a first insulator with a predetermined dielectric constant existing between said body and said central conductor; and
  - a second insulator with a predetermined dielectric constant that exists between said body and said central conductor and corresponds to each of said transition parts and separates said first insulator into left and right sides of said connector in order to fix
  - 20 said first insulator, said central conductor and said body and to improve inserted loss and VSWR characteristics and,

wherein it is characterized in that said central conductor, said first insulator and said second insulator are fixed by impedance matching.

36. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 35, wherein the

length  $l$  of said taper is determined by the relation of  $l \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{4}$ , where  $\lambda_g$  is

5 wavelength of the highest one of frequencies that can pass the conductor.

37. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 35 or 36,

wherein the characteristic impedance of said step transition part is  $50 \Omega$ .

38. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 35, wherein the

cutoff frequency of said connector is set to have up to 18 GHz bandwidths so

10 that said connector has low loss.

39. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 36, wherein the

characteristic impedance, the insertion loss and the VSWR of said connector is

optimized at said cutoff frequency.

40. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 36, wherein the

15 distance  $h$  between said first step transition part and said second step transition

part is determined by the relation of  $h \leq \frac{\lambda_g}{10}$ .

41. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 35, wherein said

insulator is Teflon

42. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 35, wherein said

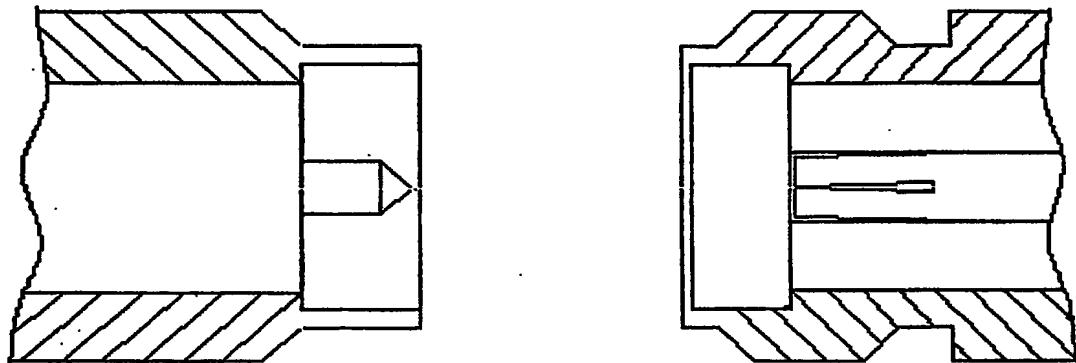
body and said central conductor are gilded with gold.

43. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 35, wherein said

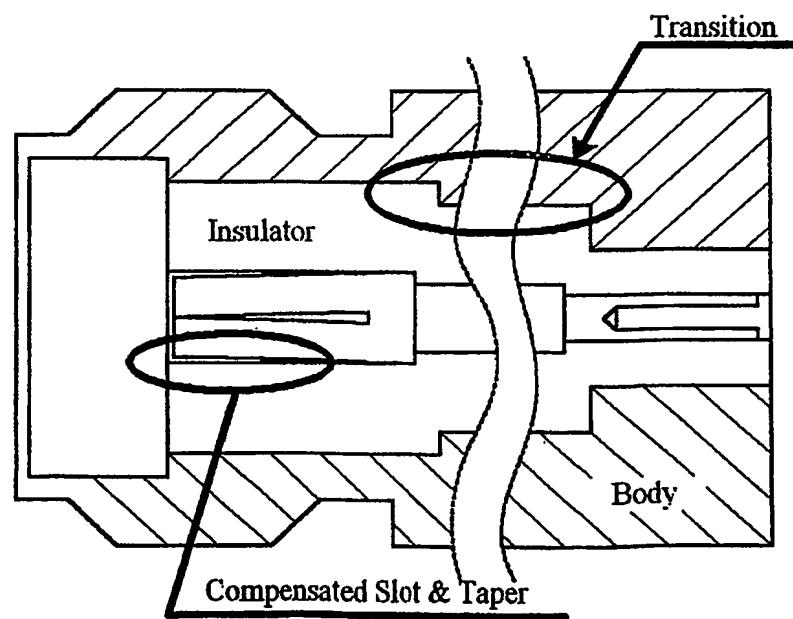
insulator is air.

44. A microwave SMA connector with Ku-band as set forth in claim 35, wherein a

5 diameter of said central conductor of a part in which said first insulator is inserted and a diameter of said central conductor part in which said second insulator is inserted are set to be different according to the impedance matching.



**FIGURE 1**



**FIGURE 2**

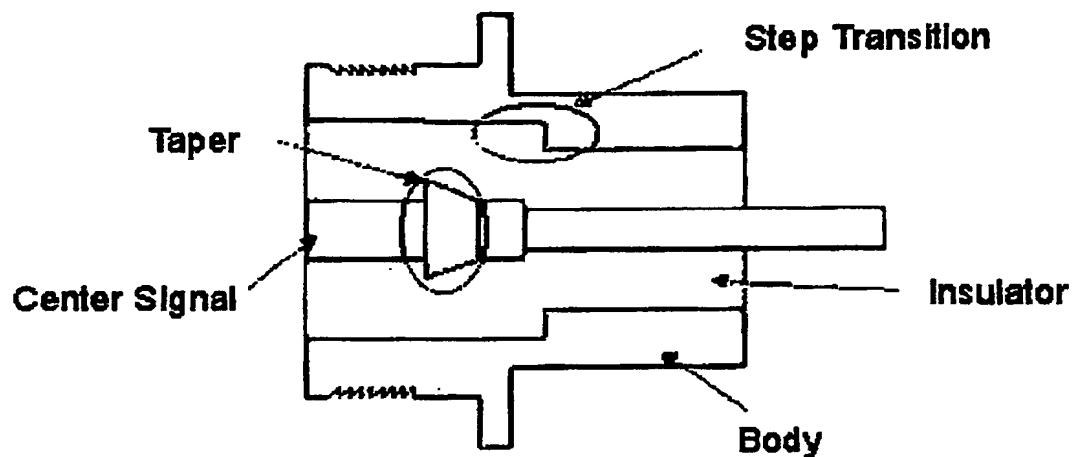


FIGURE 3

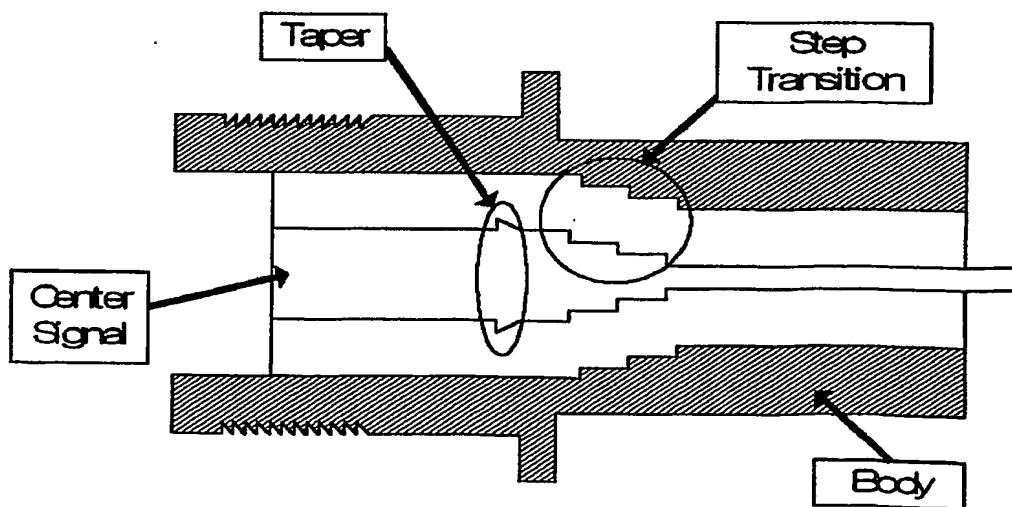


FIGURE 4

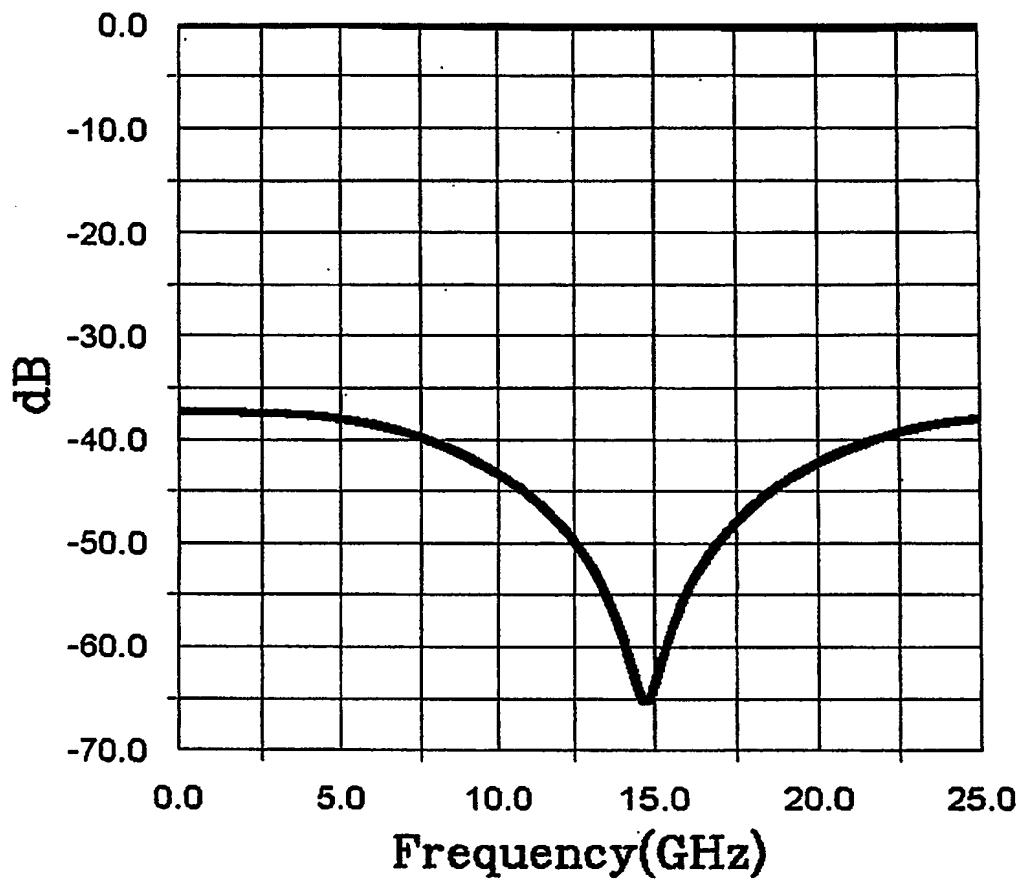


FIGURE 5

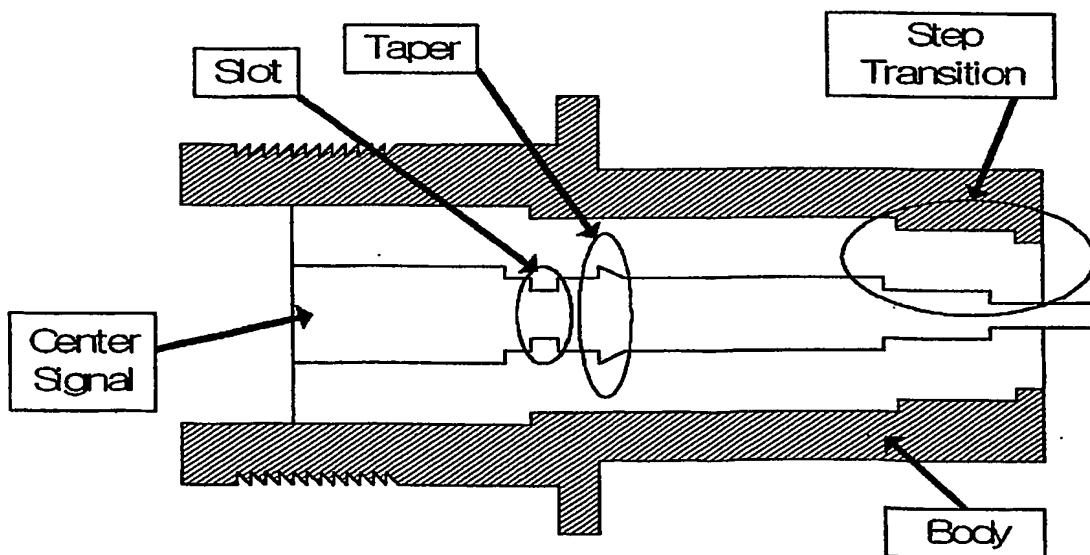
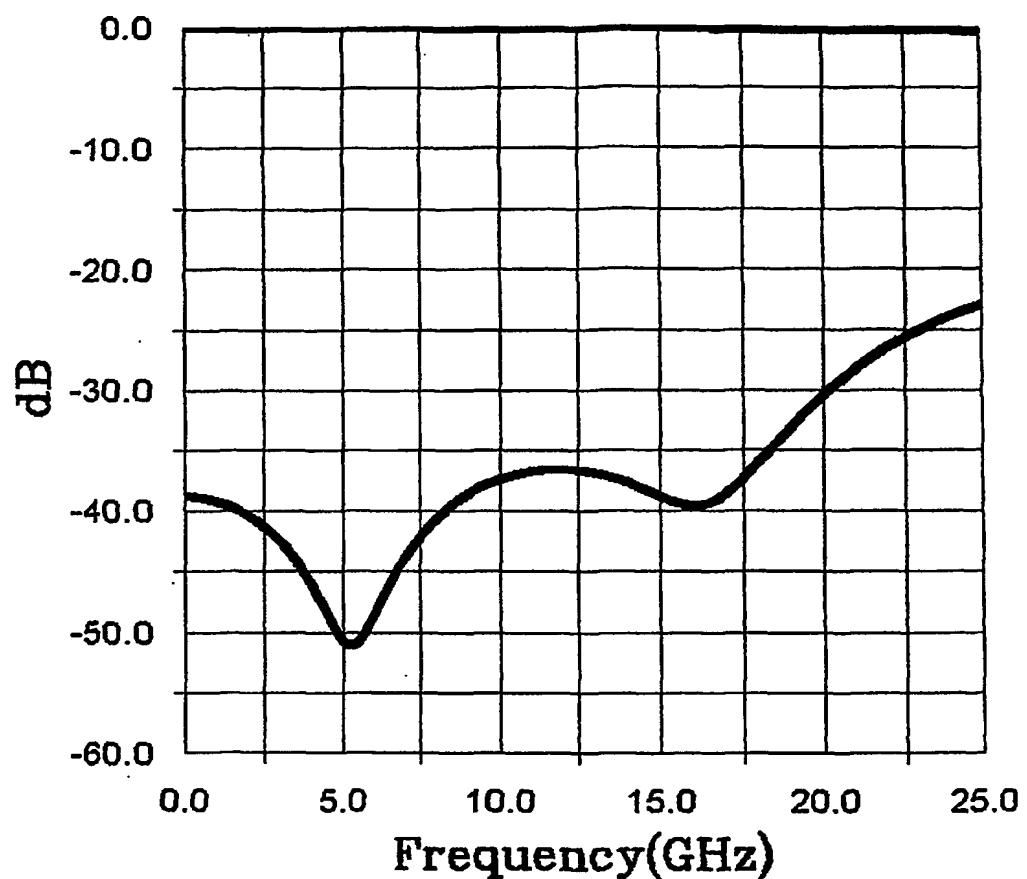
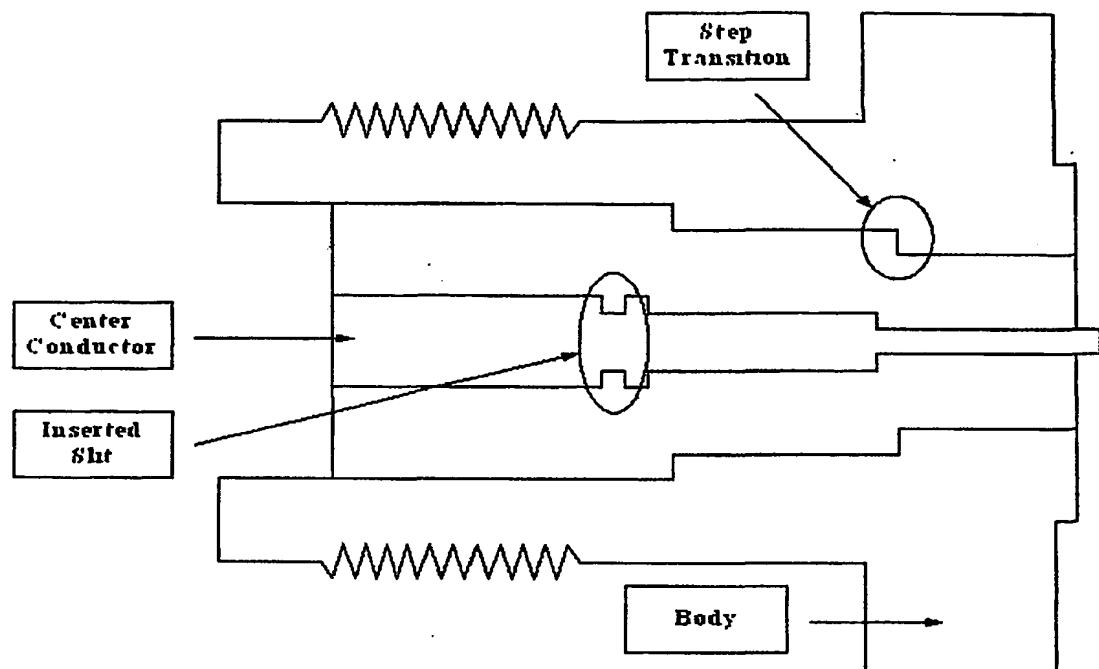
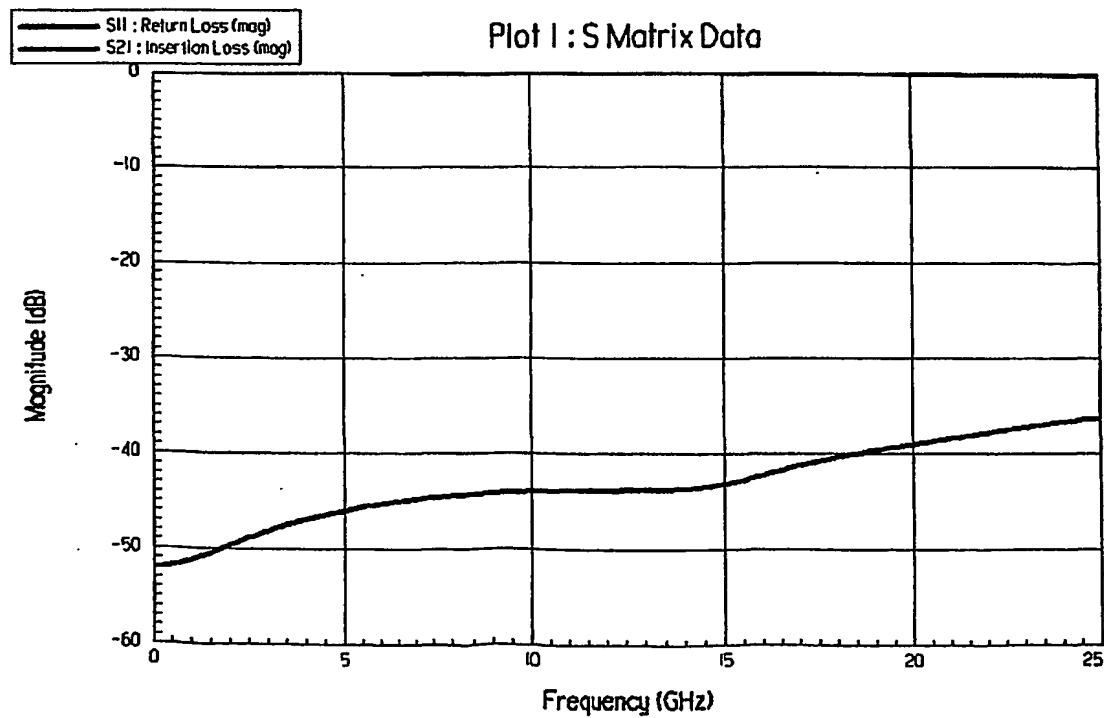


FIGURE 6



**FIGURE 7**

**FIGURE 8****FIGURE 9**

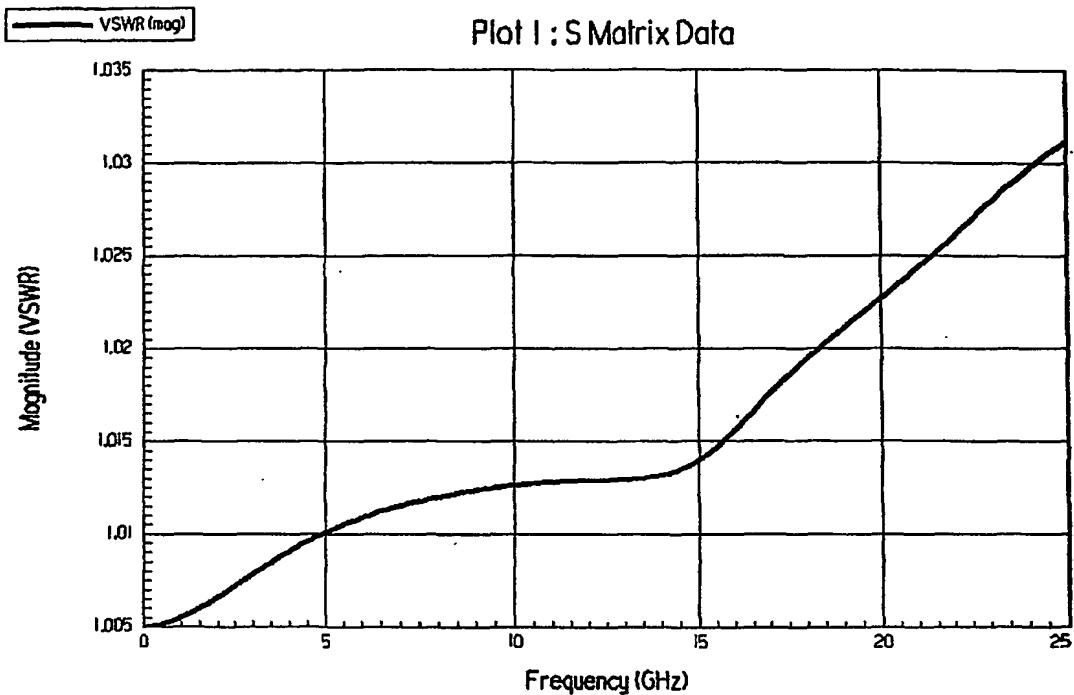


FIGURE 10

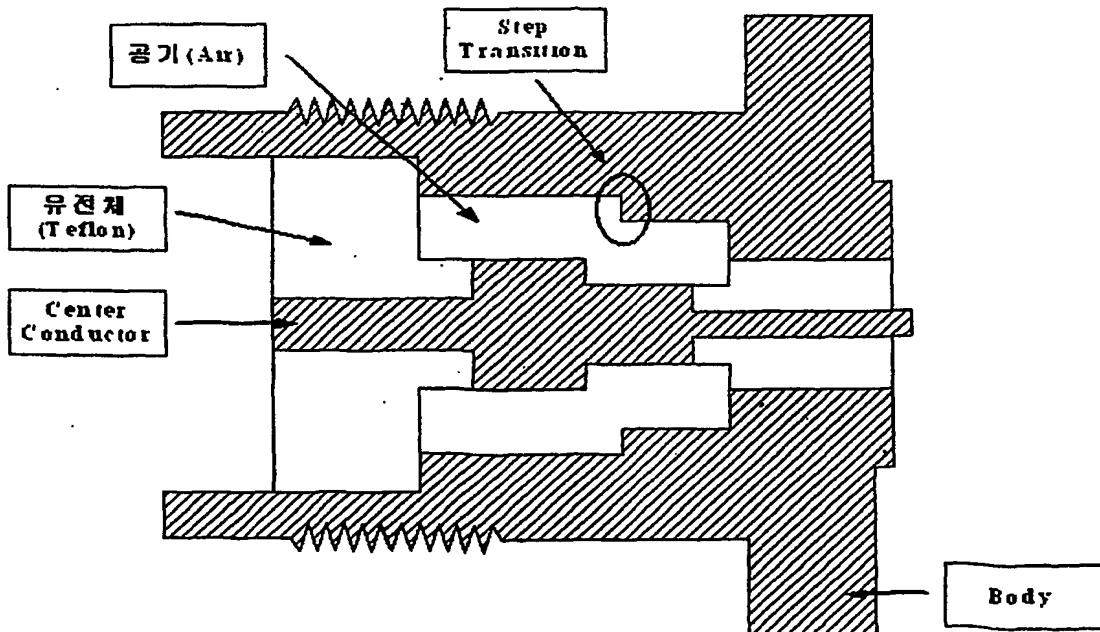
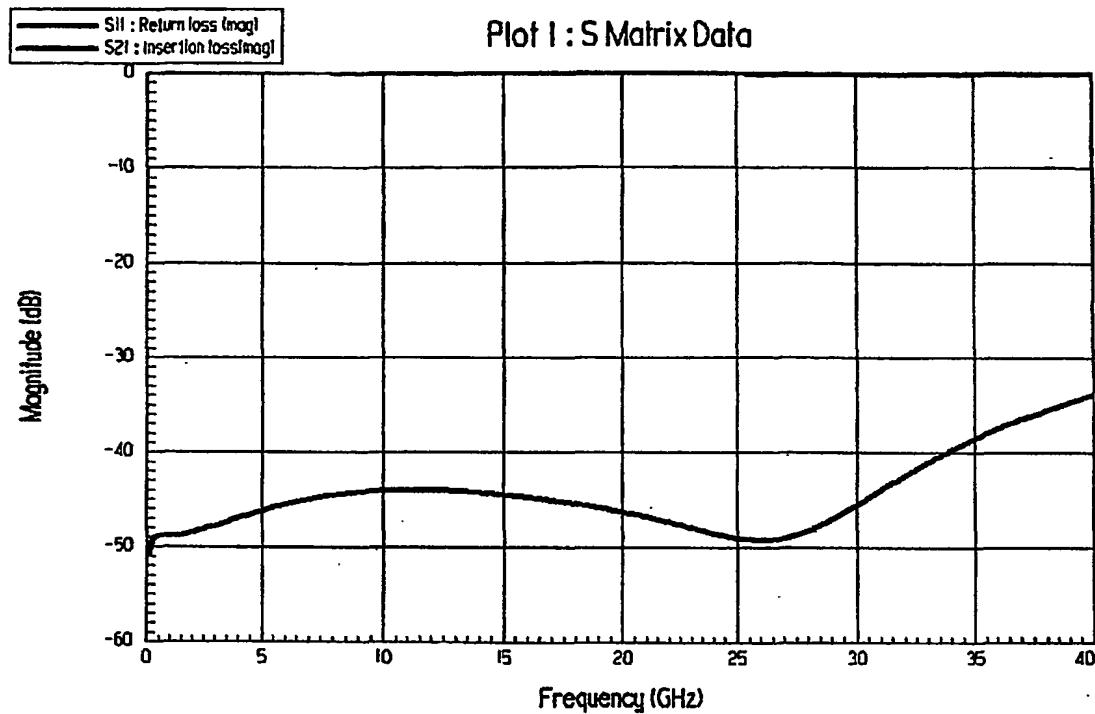
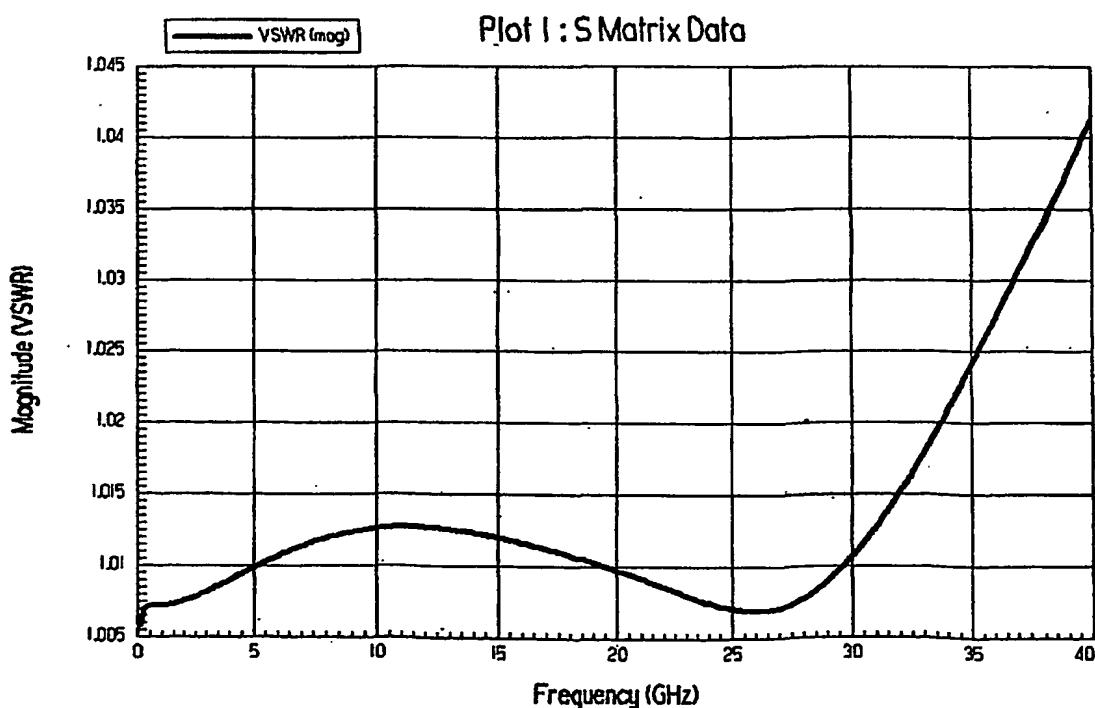


FIGURE 11

**FIGURE 12****FIGURE 13**

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/KR03/01395

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

**IPC7 H01R 13/646**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

H01R 13/52, 13/629, 13/646,

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
Korea Patents and applications for invention since 1975, Korea Utility models and applications for utility models since 1975 Japanese Utility models and applications for models 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	KR 1995-0015862 A (IN SOO, LEE, KR)17 Jun 1995	1- 44
A	KR 2002-0029053 A (GIGALANE CO., LTD, KR)17 Apr 2002	1- 44
A	US 2002-6383031 B1 (Tektronix, Inc., US)07 May 2002	1- 44

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 NOVEMBER 2003 (10.11.2003)

Date of mailing of the international search report

12 NOVEMBER 2003 (12.11.2003)

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